

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
18 May 2011
English
Original: French

**Letter dated 18 May 2011 from the President of the
Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya from 19 to 26 May 2011. The Addis Ababa segment of the mission will be led by Ambassador Gérard Araud of France. The Khartoum, Abyei and Juba segment of the mission will be co-led by Ambassador Susan Rice of the United States of America and Ambassador Vitaly Churkin of the Russian Federation, and the Nairobi segment will be co-led by Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ambassador Baso Sangqu of South Africa. The members of the Council have agreed to the attached terms of reference for the mission (see annex).

The composition of the mission is as follows:

Ambassador Ivan Barbalic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti (Brazil)
Counsellor Tian Lin (China)
Ambassador Néstor Osorio (Colombia)
Ambassador Gérard Araud (France)
Ambassador Nelson Messone (Gabon)
Ambassador Peter Wittig (Germany)
Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri (India)
Ambassador Nawaf Salam (Lebanon)
Ambassador Raff Bukun-Olu Wole Onekola (Nigeria)
Ambassador João Maria Cabral (Portugal)
Ambassador Vitaly Churkin (Russian Federation)
Ambassador Baso Sangqu (South Africa)
Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Ambassador Susan Rice (United States of America)

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gérard Araud
President of the Security Council



Annex

Security Council mission to Africa (May 2011)**Terms of reference****Mission to the African Union, Addis Ababa**

Led by Ambassador Gérard Araud (France)

1. To continue to develop an effective partnership and enhance cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations through an exchange of views on issues of interest to both the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council.
2. To exchange views on situations of interest to both the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council, which include but are not limited to the following:
 - 2.1 A brief overview of the peace and security situation in Africa;
 - 2.2 Situation in the Sudan:
 - African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID):
 - Humanitarian and security situation/implementation of UNAMID mandate;
 - Peace process;
 - Comprehensive Peace Agreement/United Nations Mission in the Sudan:
 - Remaining Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues/implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS);
 - Situation in Abyei;
 - Security situation in South Sudan;
 - Prospects for South Sudan;
 - 2.3 Situation in Somalia:
 - Humanitarian and security situation/progress made by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Transitional Federal Government forces;
 - Status of implementation of transitional tasks and of the process on post-transitional agreements;
 - Piracy/implementation of resolution 1976 (2011);
 - 2.4 Situation in Libya:
 - Challenges of establishing a ceasefire and a political process: strengthening coordination between the United Nations and regional initiatives;
 - Humanitarian situation in Libya;
 - 2.5 Situation in Côte d'Ivoire:
 - Political and security developments;
 - Challenges to stabilization and national reconciliation;

- Coordination between the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States to solve the crisis and help the reconstruction.

Mission to the Sudan

Led by Ambassadors Susan Rice (United States of America) and Vitaly Churkin (Russian Federation)

1. To congratulate the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the people of the Sudan for a peaceful and successful referendum.
2. To reaffirm the Security Council's commitment to and the international community's support for the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and the continued negotiations between the parties to the Agreement, including under the auspices of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel and its Chair, President Thabo Mbeki. To emphasize that the conclusion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement interim period, on 9 July, is soon approaching; thus, the parties need to meet at the highest level, as necessary, to reach agreement on outstanding Agreement issues and post-Agreement arrangements, and to engage with the United Nations on the future of the Organization's presence in the Sudan.
3. To assess ongoing preparations for independence in Southern Sudan and to emphasize the importance of addressing the challenges faced by Southern Sudan, including security, humanitarian and development needs and capacity-building. To emphasize the importance of continued cooperation between the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement after the independence of Southern Sudan, to recall both parties' commitment not to take any action or to support any group that would undermine the security of the other and to underline that the Security Council will not tolerate any support to proxy militias by either party.
4. To reiterate the importance of the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement reaching an agreement on Abyei's post-Agreement status and to acknowledge that it is the responsibility of the parties, including during their negotiations under the auspices of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel and its Chair, President Thabo Mbeki, to reach agreement on the status of Abyei. In this regard, the Security Council acknowledges the July 2009 ruling by the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which defines the borders of Abyei.
5. To reiterate the importance of increased participation of women at all stages of the Sudanese peace process and the need for effective and appropriate means to engage women in Sudanese public life. To stress the importance the Security Council attaches to the protection of civilians and to reiterate the need for the parties to fulfil their responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals and to take all feasible steps to meet their basic needs. In this regard, to call on the parties to give attention to the specific needs of women and children — especially regarding their protection against sexual violence — refugees, internally displaced persons, as well as other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities and older persons.
6. To underline the need for the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to promote calm, including by providing immediate and ongoing assurance to people of all nationalities in the Sudan, including Southerners in the North and

Northerners in the South, that their rights, safety and property will be respected. To urge the parties to the Agreement to respect their obligations in this regard.

7. To reiterate the Security Council's support for UNMIS, to underline the importance of the Governments of the Sudan and of Southern Sudan and all relevant parties providing full and unhindered access, including to Abyei, to assess its performance, within its current mandate and capabilities, and to consider options for configuring the United Nations presence in the Sudan after 9 July 2011. To express concern about recent violence between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and local militias in Southern Sudan, specifically in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states, and to call on the Government of Southern Sudan to find peaceful solutions to the violence, prevent further clashes and restore calm.

8. To emphasize the importance of continuing efforts to support the people of the Sudan, democratic governance, rule of law, accountability, equality, respect for human rights, justice and economic development, in particular the establishment of the conditions for conflict-affected communities to build strong, sustainable livelihoods.

9. To stress the responsibility of all central and local authorities of the Sudan for the safety of members of peacekeeping missions, humanitarian workers and all those working under local contracts.

10. To express the Security Council's deep concern about the level of violence over the past several months in Darfur, including ceasefire violations, attacks by rebel groups and aerial bombardment by the Sudanese armed forces; the number of civilian casualties and displacements; the illegal arms flow into Darfur; and the continued restrictions on humanitarian access.

11. To reiterate the Security Council's support for UNAMID, including the increasingly full implementation of its chapter VII mandate. To reiterate its demand that the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements cease hostilities and ensure full and unhindered access, by land and by air, for UNAMID and humanitarian workers.

12. To reiterate the Security Council's support for the African Union-United Nations-led peace process, hosted by the State of Qatar, to strongly urge all other rebel movements to join the peace process without further delay or preconditions and to underline the importance of all parties in Doha making the necessary concessions urgently to conclude a ceasefire and political agreement. To emphasize the potential complementary role that a Darfur-based political process could play to ensure the participation and support of the people of Darfur and better enable them to be involved in the outcome of the Doha peace process, and to express concern that important aspects of the enabling environment necessary for a Darfur-based political process, including those set out in the statement of the President of the Security Council of 21 April 2011 (S/PRST/2011/8) are not in place. To underline the importance of the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements contributing to the creation of such an enabling environment for a Darfur-based political process, working closely with UNAMID, as appropriate, and to call, in particular, on the Government of the Sudan to fulfil its stated commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur.

13. To call on the Government of the Sudan to release all political detainees, to allow free expression and to undertake effective efforts to ensure accountability for

serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated the acts.

14. To underline the need to ensure that Security Council resolutions are implemented.

Mission to Nairobi

Led by Ambassadors Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Baso Sangqu (South Africa)

1. To reiterate its grave concern at the continued instability in Somalia, which has led to a multitude of problems, including terrorism, acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, hostage-taking and a dire humanitarian situation, and to reiterate the need for a comprehensive strategy to encourage the establishment of peace and stability in Somalia through the collaborative efforts of all stakeholders.

2. To reaffirm the Security Council's support for the Djibouti Agreement as the basis for the resolution of the conflict in Somalia; to reiterate the importance of political outreach, reconciliation and the development of broad-based, representative institutions reached through a political process ultimately inclusive of all.

3. To reaffirm the Security Council's support for the work of Augustine P. Mahiga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations and the African Union to promote peace and reconciliation in Somalia. To encourage an increased United Nations presence in Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia and to call upon the United Nations to work in a coordinated manner.

4. To reiterate the Security Council's support for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate the consultative process among Somalis in their efforts to reach agreement on post-transitional arrangements, in consultation with the international community, including the United Nations, the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and within the framework of the Djibouti Agreement. To urge the Transitional Federal Institutions to engage fully, constructively and without further delay in the consultative process facilitated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and to stress the importance of wide participation by Somali stakeholders in this process, including the upcoming consultative meeting to be held in Mogadishu.

5. To reiterate the primary responsibility of Somalis to achieve peace, security and reconciliation in Somalia. To urge the Transitional Federal Institutions to refrain from further unilateral action regarding their mandates. To emphasize the importance of the Institutions focusing on implementing reforms to build their legitimacy, representativeness and credibility, and to reach agreement as soon as possible on the holding of elections for the positions of President and Speaker of Parliament, without which there can be no extension.

6. To urge the Transitional Federal Institutions to demonstrate tangible results on the completion of the core transitional tasks before the end of the transition, prioritizing progress on reconciliation, the constitution and the delivery of basic services. To note the Security Council's intention to keep the situation under review and to note that its future support to the Institutions will be contingent upon the delivery of tangible results.

7. To express concern at the discord between the Transitional Federal Institutions and its impact on the political process and the security situation. To encourage the Institutions to ensure cohesion, unite and focus on the completion of the transitional tasks set out by the Djibouti Agreement and the Transitional Charter.
8. To stress the need for the international community to support further stabilization, peacebuilding and socio-economic reconstruction in Somalia, particularly in areas of relative stability throughout Somalia.
9. To reiterate the Security Council's full support for AMISOM, to strongly commend the progress made by AMISOM and the Somali National Security Forces in the consolidation of security and stability in Mogadishu, and to commend the contribution of AMISOM to lasting peace and stability in Somalia. To stress the need for the international community to make contributions urgently and without caveats to the United Nations Trust Fund for AMISOM or directly in support of AMISOM and to stress the importance of predictable, reliable and timely resources for AMISOM in order for it to better fulfil its mandate. To note the recommendations on Somalia of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 15 October 2010 and to underline its intention to keep the situation under review.
10. To emphasize the importance of strengthening the Somali security forces, including the development of effective command and control, and to stress the need for assistance and support to the Somali security forces by the international community.
11. To express the Security Council's condemnation of all attacks, including terrorist attacks on the Transitional Federal Government, AMISOM and the civilian population by armed opposition groups, and foreign fighters, particularly Al-Shabaab.
12. To express serious concern about the worsening humanitarian situation in Somalia and the impact of the current drought; to stress the need for the international community to support the United Nations consolidated appeal and other appeals urgently; and to express its condemnation of the targeting and obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid by Al-Shabaab and other armed groups in Somalia.
13. To stress the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to comply with their obligations to protect the civilian populations from the effects of hostilities, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate or excessive use of force.
14. To reiterate the importance of increased participation of women at all stages of the Somali peace process and the need for effective and appropriate means to engage women in the public life of Somalia.
15. To express deep concern about the continuing violations and abuses committed against children in Somalia by parties to the conflict and to urge the immediate implementation of all conclusions of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in Somalia.
16. To recognize that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery, to stress the need for a comprehensive response to tackle piracy and its underlying causes, and to note the importance of cooperation between Member States on the issue of hostage-taking.

17. To underline the importance of enhancing work to address the problems caused by the limited capacity of the judicial system of Somalia and other States in the region to effectively prosecute, detain and deter suspected pirates.

18. To emphasize the need to ensure effective coordination of anti-piracy efforts and, in that regard, to recall the Security Council request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Political Office for Somalia as the United Nations focal point for counter-piracy, including the Kampala process.

19. The Security Council calls upon all States, particularly in the region, to fully implement the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, bearing in mind that strict enforcement of the embargoes will improve the overall security situation in the region.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 107
Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

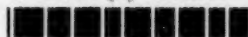
**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Letter dated 18 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of
Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to write to you and to attach a paper entitled "The Cuban position on terrorism" for circulation as an official document of the General Assembly under item 107 entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", and of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) **Pedro Núñez Mosquera**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 18 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Cuban position on terrorism

Cuba condemns all acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. It further condemns any action aimed at encouraging, supporting, financing or covering up any terrorist act, method or practice.

- Cuban territory has never been and will never be used to organize, finance or carry out terrorist acts against any country, including the United States of America.

Cuba has always had an exemplary record in confronting terrorism:

- It has adopted legislative and various other measures to prevent and suppress all terrorist acts and activities and those directly or indirectly associated with them, and to address the financing of terrorism, border protection and surveillance, arms trafficking, judicial cooperation and accession to international legal instruments on the prevention and suppression of international terrorism;
- It is a State party to the 13 existing international counter-terrorism conventions and fully complies with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004);
- On 20 December 2001, the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba adopted Act No. 93 entitled "Counter-terrorism", which characterizes all acts of international terrorism as serious crimes and prescribes very harsh penalties for them;
- Cuba has also adopted measures to prevent and suppress all activities related to the financing of terrorism. Since 1997, following the entry into force of Resolution No. 91/97 of the Minister-President of the Central Bank of Cuba, the Cuban banking and financial system has been implementing systematic measures for the prevention and detection of illicit capital flows;
- Cuba tightened its already strict border surveillance following the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004);
- Cuba does not possess, nor does it have any intention of possessing, weapons of mass destruction of any kind and complies with its obligations under the international instruments on nuclear, chemical and biological weapons to which it is a party. All its nuclear, chemical and biological programmes are strictly peaceful; they are conducted under the permanent and rigorous control of the relevant national authorities and are subject to monitoring by the competent international agencies. The possession of weapons of mass destruction has never been part of Cuba's national defence strategy;
- In accordance with resolution 1267 (1999), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba regularly informs Cuban consulates and other competent authorities of updates to the Consolidated List maintained by the Security Council

Committee established pursuant to that resolution, also known as the Al-Qaida and the Taliban sanctions committee;

- Cuba has signed 35 agreements on legal assistance with other countries and has repeatedly reiterated its willingness to cooperate with any State in that regard.

In that spirit, Cuba has cooperated — even actively cooperated — with the Government of the United States:

- On three occasions (in November 2001, December 2001 and March 2002), Cuba submitted to the United States authorities a draft bilateral cooperation programme on combating terrorism. In July 2009, February and June 2010, and more recently, in January 2011, the Government of Cuba reiterated to the Government of the United States its readiness to cooperate in that area.
- On several occasions, the Cuban authorities informed the Government of the United States of their willingness to exchange information concerning terrorist acts directed against targets in either of the two countries. In 1984, Cuba warned the United States of the planned assassination of President Ronald Reagan and the suspects were arrested by the United States authorities. In 1998, it informed the administration of President William Clinton of plans to detonate bombs on aircraft belonging to Cuban airlines and airlines of third countries travelling to Cuba, many of them carrying United States citizens.
- Cuba was one of the first countries to publicly condemn the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States. It communicated its willingness to provide medical and humanitarian assistance to the victims, and immediately offered to open up its airspace and its airports to aircraft carrying passengers bound for the United States.
- The Cuban authorities have provided the United States with a significant amount of information on terrorist acts committed against Cuba. In 1997, 1998, 2005, 2006 and 2010, Cuba provided the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation with considerable information on the bomb explosions that took place in various Cuban tourist centres, providing them with access to the terrorists responsible for those acts, who had been detained in Cuba, to witnesses and to evidence.

Since 1959, Cuba has been a victim of terrorist acts which have claimed the lives of 3,478 Cuban citizens and left 2,099 maimed. Many of those actions were organized, financed and carried out from United States territory.

Since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, successive United States Governments have allowed hundreds of criminals, assassins and terrorists into their territory, ignoring the numerous official requests from the Government of Cuba to return them under the Extradition Agreements in force at the time. Many of those individuals are still at large in the United States, even after being implicated in further terrorist acts against citizens and interests of the United States, Cuba and other countries.

The most notorious and horrific incident was the bombing of a Cubana airlines jet in mid-air on 6 October 1976, killing 73 passengers. It was the first terrorist act against civil aviation in the Western hemisphere. One of its perpetrators, Orlando Bosch Ávila, died peacefully in Miami, where he lived in complete freedom and

enjoyed impunity after President George H. W. Bush granted him a pardon arranged by the Cuban extreme right. Until his final days, Bosch openly defended terrorism against Cuba with no consequences. Similar treatment was accorded to another perpetrator of this heinous crime, Luis Posada Carriles. He, too, was neither charged nor prosecuted in the United States for this act or for having been the mastermind of a series of 1997 bomb attacks against Cuban hotels, killing Italian tourist Fabio DiCelmo. On the contrary, Posada has just been scandalously acquitted following his sham trial, in which he was merely charged with lying to the United States immigration authorities about entering the country illegally in 2005.

The Government of the United States, if it is to be true to its avowed commitment to combat terrorism, should abandon its double standards by taking action against those persons who have perpetrated terrorist acts against Cuba from United States territory and releasing the five Cuban heroes unjustly jailed for protecting Cuba from terrorism and defending the integrity of citizens of the United States and other countries.

**Security Council**

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9 May 2011

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**Letter dated 6 May 2011 from the Chargée d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

In reference to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), adopted on 17 March 2011 concerning the situation in Libya, and to its paragraph 4, in which the Council requests the Member States concerned to inform the Secretary-General immediately of the measures they take pursuant to the authorization conferred by that paragraph which shall be immediately reported to the Council, I attach herewith the third notification on the measures taken by the State of Qatar in accordance with the resolution (see annex).

(Signed) **Alya Ahmed S. Al-Thani**
Ambassador
Chargée d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 6 May 2011 from the
Chargée d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]

In keeping with Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) and the commitment of the State of Qatar to the implementation of that resolution, and pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 8 of the resolution, concerning the protection of civilians and civilian-populated areas under threat of attack in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the measures that are being taken to implement the ban imposed under paragraph 6 of the resolution, Qatar has, since 22 March 2011, taken practical measures to contribute to the operations undertaken by military aircraft of the international alliance. It has also contributed to the enforcement of the no-flight zone by assisting international alliance forces in implementing paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 of resolution 1973 (2011).

Qatar is currently working relentlessly to facilitate flights that are transporting medical teams and conveying the sick and wounded to hospitals in Qatar and Europe. A field hospital has been established on the border between Libya and Tunisia and outfitted with all the necessary equipment and medical teams.

Qatar continues to provide humanitarian assistance and relief to the Libyan people who are suffering from the current events in Libya. To date, such assistance has included the following:

- (a) A total of 1,000 tons of relief materials and 120 tons of medical supplies have been delivered;
- (b) Goods and equipment valued at \$18 million have been delivered;
- (c) A total of 8,539 refugees have been taken to safety from Misrata;
- (d) The air transport wing of the Qatar Emiri Air Force has undertaken 30 flights with a view to transporting some 404 wounded persons to be treated and provided with medical care, and transporting some 1,450 tons of medical assistance and equipment for the Libyan people, in addition to humanitarian assistance.

The State of Qatar emphasizes its readiness to provide any further assistance needed by the stricken Libyan people and to ensure that all basic and essential needs are met, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1973 (2011).